More Mines How to make Mineral Paint. WADSWORTH, Medica Co , Oblo, ? Taking a railroad jaunt the other day

shrough an adjoining county, I found in an embankment at one of the stations, not a placer of the California character, but yet a mine of untold wealth to the people of that neighborhood, and indeed to much the greater portion of the people of Ohio, though such mines may be "tocated" in almost every part of the State.

To reveal to the people another of the "min eral" resources of our growing State, let me explain. I am decidedly in favor of protecting home mterests. We import many "minerals," as well as goods, fabrics and drugs, for which, at home, we might find substitutes, that would better

Several years ago (no matter how many) I was Several years ago (no matter how many) I was accordated with a man of restless genus, at Akron, Ohio, in the publication of a weekly paper. We had more leisure than city editors, and when not lecturing on Temperance, my partner ousled ninself in speculating how, by some quiez telling speculating, he could resp a tortone. Accidented hin to make experiments upon a "vein" of what was called "bide clas," that now attracts the au indon of the observing that how attracts the embankments near Akron ou traveler in most of the embankments near Akron ou the Lake Erte and Ohio River Canal. Such was the promising result of these experiments that immediately the Lake Erie and Ohio River Canal. Such was con-promising result of these experiments that timined selly a partition was erected across one corner of our edi-borist sanctum and bure was catabilisted a sanctum suc-torism, to which, protected by the shades of night, we carried such quantities of the "blue" depisit as we could conveniently dispose of, and a series of experi-could conveniently dispose of, and a series of experi-ments were it situated, which were sufficient to convince carried such quantities of the "blue" deposit as we could conveniently dispose of, and a series of experiments were glisticated, which were audiciont to convince ments were glisticated, which were audiciont to convince may partner that his discovery must prove a usuful one. Our operations were secretly conducted, and a couple of compositors who "stock type in an adjoining room had a treat curtosity to know what transpired in our senders. One night they burg's Londy entered said found had a foot and found had a considerable quantity of which they took for disy and considerable quantity of which they took for disy and every fine said. Besides, they found an apparatuse for sifting, point broades, and oils, some old spicins very bright, and two or three old reades to ge, which had been in why coared. Had they broken op in the drawer of an old cable on which the sifting apparatus was placed, they night have discovered contain documents in which it was fucicly set forth that a German Doctor, with a high-sounding name had toogrand to a relative coming to America the valuable secret of prepared as superior pounding powder for burn hing all kinds of superior pounding powder for burn hing all kinds of superior a point to which could be given any plain color but while, which could be given any plain color but while, which could be given any plain color but while, which could be given any plain color but while, which could be said the aper than any paint in maint, was more dorable, was accomplate of a high point, and was fire proof, the right to manufacture these highly useful articles having been accured at great cost by the understand—L. a. C.

Buch was the history of the Sanctoraus and such the plans concocted to it, whe her foolish or feasible. They were never executed, but I am autaned, it witcout the hunburg of German derivation, those articles had been throw into market and toe business Barroum-like manuales. The secret of the Sanctoraus gained a nerve dreut.

chemists explanation it may be calcined to attenuage. It will belt fike gypsum. There is a difference in the quality of it. The best, when dry, is almost like as it palyable powder; yet it bears an edge which rould rait a capital article for burnishing allverware, German sil-

wer, or brase.

Be much for the "miners paint" advertised and sold in the Western country. Bake's paint is a different article. It is made from them to be not the order about three miles from the wilege. I think the "clay" deposit a better paint for many purposes. If this beforemation to of any navantage to the readers of The Tribure, Mr. Eultor, let them have it, and college Yours, W. T. Cookstmath.

## Kossuth's SI

wadeoce of The N. Y. Tribuce.
Wadsworth, Medina Co., Ohto, Sept. 7, 1852. From the last Semi-Weckly Tribune 1 learn that slanders in regard to Kossuth, personally, are yet in circulation. The charge frequently made by newspapers of illiberal tendencies that Kossuth, in the United States, was not only extravagant but guilty of debaucheries, is as base a clander as any to which such points ever gave currency. It is time some explanations were given of certain hotel bills for his extertainment. Let me present your readers an account of the manaer in which some " liquor bills," upon which these charges are founded, were made. At one town not many leagues from New York, while Korsuth was writing his spech, Committee-men, in numbere large enough for a corporal's guard, were making frequent visits to the tables of a room in which were served all manuer of liquors, and after the meeting, when Kossuth and suite were in bed, this room was crowded with patrictic individuals, who imbibed freely, and all was put in Kossuth's

bill of entertainment. At a certain town in Massachuvetts, while Kosouth was receiving the ovations of the people as a procession passed through the streets, Mr. Palsz ky and the ladies of the party repaired to the hotel at which Korsuth was to be entertained. Mr. Pulszky ordered some crackers and a pitcher of water for the lacies. A waiter brought a large supply of rich cake and fice bottles of champigue. Mr. Pulszky said, "We dd not orcer this, and do not want it." The waiter answered, "I was told to leave it." He did leave it. The wine remained uncorked until late that night, when some friends of Hungary, residents of Massachusetts, tried its quality. It was charged in the Kossuth

At a town, the City Council of which refused to pay "Kossuth's liquor bill," wine was repeatedly urged upon the Hungarians by the Committee-men, and they refused. One day at dinner. the landlord insisted on sending for wine. Think ing it was uncourteous to the landlord to refuse, the Hungarians consented; wine was served, the landlord's health was drunk, and the wine charged in the Kossuth bills.

All of the Hungarians in Kossuth's suite oceasionally drank wine, but they rarely ordered any tiquors. Kossuth on public occasions somehimes sipped champagne, but more frequent y de elined than consented to drink, even when compliments were tendered him. Sometimes he drank c'aret at his dinner, but in all of his habits. except smoking, it may be said that he is an abstemious man. Often he did not eat more than once a day and then he partook of the plainest food. When over-worked, he seemed to abstain from food to get strength to prepare his speeches, but smoked all the time he wrote.

I could give an explanation of some other " wine bills," but these must suffice. The men who condemn Kossuth because extravagant or guilty of debaucheries are either witfully ignorant or winniby vicious. I have good opportunities of knowing. and I do not believe that Kossuth ordered ten dollars' worth of wine at public expense in all of his tour through the United States. How were the

extravagant bills charged in many cities made? Committee-men should answer. They, not Kossuth, had control of the financial arrangements for his reception and entertainment. Their liberality on many occasions subjected the Hungarians to charges of extravagance. Generosity and hospitality ought not to be the cause of abuse to our WM. T. COGGESHALL. . guesta.

## CANADA.

A New View of the Reciprocity Question-

DUNDAS, (C. W.,) Monday, Sept. 6, 1852.

I have been a resident of this Province nearly two years, and have not been altogether an inattentive observer of its politi-al, social and religious condition. Having been reared in the State of New-York, I had imhibed certain political notions, which seem to be at variance with the majority of the people hereabouts.

Canada seems to have settled down to the idea that she must necessarily content herself, in the main, to remain an Agricultural country, and depend upon the Imperial Government for the principal portion of her fabrics. It is true there is now and then a man who sees and feels that this state of things is preying upon her vitals; still the ob-

stacles appear so ponderous, in the highway of prosperity, that they despair to remove them.

The farmer of Canada, every year, wicaeses with regret that he is compelled to sell his wheat although only separated by a river, perhaps from 20 to 25 cents a bashel less than his neighbors in the States, but fails to see the cause which produces such afact. He sees the apparent but not the real such a fact. He does not appared to a stary levied case. He can unconstant that there is a stary levied upon the products of Canada going to the "Sixty, and prespa is which to vote or pedition for reciprocal prospa to the bodies not inquire, why this duty becomes trade; but he does not inquire, why this duty becomes the case.

mention.

such protection would add largely to the increase.

us I spermans at citizen, and expected to remain bere to use it seem d be my hope and desire, with my present views, that this country should never enjoy re-ciprecal or free trade with the States, until sine accusion herselt to duty, by d at prefecting her cosm industry, and then, as a natural country quence, free trade would

In respect to the views of Canadians generally on the Presidential question, it is not to be disguised that their tendencies are leading foward the Free Frade caudidate. They are all quite conscious that with respect to the abilities of the candidates of the respective parties there is no comparison. They seem to understand that it would be homeling to the pride of the Status to have such a man as Gen. Windeld Scott Beaten by the almost universide of Mr. Plerce, of N. H., and tals, in a reason why some would demany festances, may be a reason taire the defeat of the Whig party.

Colored Persons in Canada-The Elgla Association - Drouth - Commercial Convention -Courts of Concidention-Clergy Reserves. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune.

The third annual report of the Direc-

TORONTO, Saturday, Sept 11, 1852.

tors of the Figin Association for the settlement of colored persons contains some valuable information. The number of families who have settled on the lands of the Association is only 75, and the total number of persons 400; although thousands of colored persons have come to the Province since the catablishment of the Association. It is utterly impossible to induce many of them to leave the towns, where they find the occupations must congenial to their habits. About 50 houses have been erected, after a particular model. It is obvious that one class of colored persons does not the to submit to the restraints of systematic colonization, but are nevertaeless inclined to arigricultural occupations. Tais is evidenced by the fact that 25 colored families have settled denced by the fact that 23 colored families have settled in the immediate vicinity of the High Association. The association is to describe the test of August last 350 acres, of which 201 were under crops. The soil is best adapted to the growth of wheat, but it also produces tobacco, hence and corn. A premium was offered for a garment made from wood grown in the suchement and spun by a settler. In three months two of the required garments were produced. The moral condition of the associated settlers is extelled in the report—no case of dru herness occurred, and the assected of a thighous applied a lettler by the existence among them of an experience of a court of the association of the court of the court of the produced. the judicial Court of Arbitration, before which only five cases have been brought. Schools and churches are established among them. That this school of coll olds for has not extensively mot the approbal in of the colored people themselves is obvious ween it is considered what comparatively little progress it has made, there being between 30 000 and 40,000 colored persons in the Frowhice. Despite all that interested parties may say to the countary, our climate is too rigorous in the shoter for the comfort of the colored man, and he makes a bed chalse when he selects Canada in preference to the British West India or Liberia.

There has been something of a drouth in Western Canada for a mattimu past. Streams are unprecedentmaleial Court of Arbara in, before which only five a bave been brought. Schools and churches are es

Canada for a me time past. Streams are unprecedent-edly low, wells are dry, in some cases, and the fields are jurched. Butter is searce and dea, and in some cases the farmers have had to resent to dry fodder.

cases the fermers have had to resert to dry folder.

The Commercial Convention, at Quebec, has clusted
its such as. It decided in favor of differential dates in
favor of the St. Lawrence; a prefective tariff; differential date segainst american manufactures, so long asreciprocky is withheld; the armission, doty free, of
each in posted by the St. Lawrence (when would in of
fect be a differential daty segainst American suit;) a
drawbeck of dairs or anchos, chain codes, rigging,
cordage, rope, and coppor in severa and boths used to of aveces or calles of anceto k, coals expire, rightly, colorage, rope, and coppor in spects and bolts, used in the construction or repairing of shigh. A memorial on booting this platform has been presented to the Legislange; but I do not undertake to predict its face. There doubtles exists a transfer and predicting face. oubtless exists a strong desire to oracle its face. There at the americans to assent to the plan of reciprocity in the Legislature mother.

so frequently urged by this G. variament.

In the Legislature notables very starting has taken place. A bit of sir. Macket side, to establish Correllation Courts, has been rand a second time, and referred to a Scient Computation. I have just received ton Cherzy Roserves correspondence. Lord Derby's Calibratical scribes destined destite how farthey would be able to give their outset and support to an arrangement, they received which would to probably be the diversion to other pur-

poses of the only public fund except that devoted to the poses of the only public fund except that devoted to the encowment of the Roman Catholic Church, which now exists for the support of divine worstly and religious instruction in the colour. Mr. Hiecks, in reply, reminds them that the Catholic property was mostly obtained from private densities and bequests, and that the pirtten given by kings of France was guaranteed to the private given by kings of France was guaranteed to the private given by kings of the conquest. Mr. certain corporators at the time of the conquest. Mr. Ergiard, spaks very pixinly, but respectfully, to Sir John Pakington about the constitutional rights of the coloniats and the danser of withdrawing them. L. C.

NEW PUBLICATIONS. The Marriage Question. LOVE to MARRIAGE. 12mo. pp. 559. Fowlers

Marriage is a divine institution. That is to say, the marriage institution embodies the most humane, and therefore the highest or divine, idea of the sexual relation. It expresses precisely that aspect of the relation between the sexes which is peculiar to man, and which ac-cordingly it is honorable for him to conform to, and dishenorable for him to contemn.

What is the exact definition of marriage? According to every dictionary, marriage means nothing more and nothing less than the legal union of one man with one woman for life. This union may have been influenced by mutual love purely, or by motives of ambition; the law pronounces it abke valid in either case, and admits its issues to equal social advantage.

Thus marriage is a purely social pheno It does not mean the spiritual or invisible union of two persons, but only their actual or visible union. Indices not mean the roluntary union of the parties, or their mutual consent to live together durante placita, but simply a legal, or socially imposed, alligation to live together duadelity to one woman; may, more, the parties risge. For it is essential to marriage that it have rior the parties to it may be in paint of culture

society is the family, and the family has no but-work but marriage. Destroy marriage, or the exclusive union of one man with one woman, and out unitary paternity, of course there can be no family unity, but only family division. For it a woman have a dozen children, cercended each by or united name can exist among them. It is guest be her pole star and glory, and her highest manifest, in short, that they are not a family, and dignity and pleasure must be found in being the

con with one woman for life, in the necessities of penders. If now you ask still further, why the necessities of its own existence" should act development, the sine qua non of his di-sinely appointed dealiny. Man was created to surdue the outward to himself, to the uses of his own life, or to have the dominion over all things in the heavens above and the earth beneath, and the waters under the earth. But without social unity, or the fellowship of his kind, this deating would be obviously unattainable. Society conrequently derives a perfect right to make the neman, from the very splendors of man's own des-

Murriage then is honorable, in a social point of view, because it is essential to the family bond, zation advances, or, what is the same thing, in less society were provided with members it could not itself grow, and unless the family existed to shelter hepless childhood, the race of man would soon consume itself. The indomitable instinct of dominion in man, would lead him to enslave all his own kind, as well as the lower animals, if it were not for the barriers which society erects in the family, the tribe and the nation.

But now some one may ask, "Why may not the family bond date from the maternal side? Why has society atways made its children derive their name and status from the father only ! In other words, why has woman as coman, since the beginning of history, been denied social recognition, and received it only as wife ?" This question is fundamental, and introduces you at once into the religious or symbolic penetralia of marriage. This sspec of marriage is profoundly poetic and interesting. Let us endeavor to treat it as lucidly as our very lin ited space will allow.

All the phenomena of Nature, and all the institutions of Society, are symbolic, or representative, because they are purely finite, or have no existence save to a limited intelligence. Being thus intrinsically finite they confess that they are not absolute or divine realities, but only the phenomena or manifestations of such realities. The very things which God creates or gives being to must necessarily, because he is infinite or perfect, be themselves infinite or perfect. Hence finite or imperfect things-all those things which exist only relatively to other existence, cannot be divine realities, cannot be the very things God creates. But not being these very things, what remains for them to be? It remains for them to be the images, the shadows, the witnesses, the phenomena, the manifestations of these very things to a limited intelligence, or an intelligence instructed only by the senses, and incapable as yet of rational discernment.

Now if all natural things and all social institutions be thus purely phenomenal-if they thus necessarily symbolize, or sensuously represent, divine realities which are themselves incognizable to sense-then it follows that the natural distinction of the sexes, and the social institution of marriage. must be thus symbolic or representative. Accordirgly, what do man and woman, as sexually contradistinguished from each other, severally repre-

Man represents the passional and intellectual sphere of humanity, the sphere of emotion and sympathy, that sphere which with respect to the voluntary or practical sphere may be called finite. He represents therefore finite or external manheed. Weman again represents the voluntary or practical sphere of life, the sphere of power, that sphere which, with respect to the passional and intellectual one, may properly be called infinite. She accordingly represents infinite or internal manhood. Or more briefly still, we may say that man symbolizes the passire aspect of numanity, that aspect of it which is identical with what w call his nature; and ayoman its actice aspect, or that which is identical with what we call his selfheed. In short, man symbolizes the common or the actual and liberal woman; and whin ac- was given ingentily.

general life of humanity; woman the proper or

individual one. Such being the sharp symbolic diversity of the rexes, let us again face our question, and say why it is that society has never recognized woman as woman, but only as wife. The reason of this fact lies in the law which

forbids the shadow to transcend the substance, which binds the type in all things to conform to the antitype. Now, as we have just seen, the antitype to women is the native or spiritual element in man, the element of individuality, in short, the selfhood as contradistinguished from his mere sensitive organization. But this selfhood is given to man not as an end, but as a means to an end, as a means of accomplishing the lordship or dominion of the earth. It is not imparted to him for purposes of ostentation. It is not imparted with a view to inflame personal vanity, and enable man to play such tricks and tours de force before high heaven, as would make the dvine power seem a power merely of infinite jugglery, and reduce God himse f consequently, to the dimensions of a charlatan, to the level of Herr Alexander. In other words, it is not an irrational selfhood which is given him, or one that bears no proportion to the organization of which it is an eacomment. On the contrary it is a strictly rational one, as being expressly adapted to the needs of that organization and capable of giving it he eventual conquest of all the earth. It beers an exact ratio to the affections and thoughts of map, considered as having the conquest of nature set before him : for, unless there be a will or practical faculty to easy out the be hests of the affections and understanding, nothing could be achieved. Both affection and though would sink into mere imbeciaty. Thus " God saw it was not good for man to be alone:" that is suited to him "; that is to say, God, by means of man's sensible or finite organization, imports flis own infinite self to him, and so exalts this very inte itself into the fellowship of His infinitude. For the mystical Eve, the mother of all living, of whom we read as being divinely evoked under the heart of the sleeping Adam, means, when vernacularly interpreted, nothing more and nothing less than the radiant and exquisite and proline selfbood, which infinite Good is perpetually communicating to man by means of his natural organiza-Now such being the 'aw of the antitype, the

type must be seen rigidly conforming to it. That is to may, weman must be seen throughout history bearing a strictly subsidiary or dependent relation toward man, and one moreover which is exactly flexible to every impulse of his development. He nother of his children. Accordingly we dust in point of fact, that while mankind is still in its infercy, or most limited by estural and social obstruction, being purely savage, woman's position is one of abject servitude. Sae is his patient and unrepining drudge, his beast of burden, his toil own cheered curse and the sleepless grand an o ture cularges, her state improves. She is brough sit at table with her lord and dispense the hospi talities of his berbarous board, after existence Ravishing glemms of a boanty which is many absand in flable break forth from these do s quast eyes and therform which was so long depressed be comes garlanded with grace. Man acknowledge ere long a power which is able at pleasure to id-him to the sunniest heaven of delight, or depress him to the mutest hell of despar. He woos the dazzling plantom to be his bride; be cutted her ever with music and roug and proflipite pageantry; he proffers his all to her, his life, his body, his soul; he will storm heaven at censities of its own existence a supreme law for her biding, he will pluoge into hell to do nor pleasure : and he ends at length by legally endowing her with the honor of his name and posressions. Thus, precisely in proportion as civilipreportion as man subdues the outward to him self, and accordingly learns to respect in himself the shrine of an infinite power, does wo man's prestige improve; until finally, as among ourselves just now, she is beginning to enjoy an ex-

act legal equality with her husband. We have now answered our question. We have seen that the reason why woman has had no social recognition as woman, but only as wife, lies in her representative or typical significance. She typifies the selfhood communicated by God to unite man; and inasmuch as this communication, in order to be effectual, implies on the part of man the most intense spirit of appropriation; inasmuch as it is not given to him for pasti ne or momentary adorn nent, but for an eternal possession and blessing; so correspondently we find society appropriating the woman to the man, and steadfastly ignoring every transitory connection of the sexer. Society is bound to do this, as the servant and instrument o human development .--Marriage typifies that lordship of the outward and finite, which is the divinely constituted destiny of man; and society, as the guardian of this destiny, has no option, therefore, but to honor it, and cast proportionate contempt upon mere concubinage. Had society acted otherwise, had it authenticated concubinage, or failed to appropriate the woman to the man's exclusive possession, then, of course, the typical instruction would have been that the selfacod communicated by God to man was simply illusory, a more evanescent possession, delicious for a moment, but too good to endure. And the actual result in that case, upon the history of woman, would be, that she would have been left a despicable toy, capable, indeed, of satisfying a transient lust of man, but no way qualified to share the serious life of his affections, or enjoy the solid triumphs of his intelligence. For the elevation of woman to her present position, out of the lowest mire of contempt and degradation, is confessedly due only to marriage.

The marriage institution, therefore, considered as so long sheltering in its pure and honest bosom this celestial flower of a perfect or divine manbood, becomes entitled no longer to mere traditional and superstitious homege, but to truly rational reverence. And every sexual tie which disclaims its sanction seems afresh unhallowed in the exact measure of its diversity.

But now if all this be unquestionally true, as it is, wherefore is it that marriage has not been practically more observed ! Why is it that every discit. form of sexual commerce has prevailed so extonsixely, and afflicted human life with such incalculable maledy and wo? It is simply because society has been wholly unconscious of her own subordination to man, and sought to impose her institutions upon him as final, instead of purely servile to his own spiritual or immorral interests. Society has never rationally discerned that substantial or ideal manhood, which nevertheless she has always in-thetirely and mutely served. She has recognized no diviner gift, no more intimate and sweeter solitood for man, than

cordingly in diviner moments this radiant and intimate selfhood of his has looked forth for woutan's eyes, and beckoned him to its ecstatic and deathless embrace, society has taught him no other way of grasping the substance than by securing the shadow. Size has given him the altar, instead of the Daity whose presence alone sanctified the altar. The consequence has been that man found himself disappointed and betrayed. This wife did not fulfil the promise which the unappropriated woman held out. The charm that once seemed exhaustless, the glory which once seemed consubstantial with her very floon, have passed away forever, and the man accordingly seeks, if he be a mun of feeble social sympathies especially, or what is the same thing, a defective morality, in the perpetual pursuit of new ties, a revival of his lapsed dream. But in the harlot or concubine presents not only no ideal prestige, no trace or promise of inward divinity, but she is not even the forsaken altar itself. The altar preserved a reminiscence of Deity, though it were not itself Deity. It was a habitation of Deity, a shrine which had once revealed his presence, and could never be wholly desecrate therefore. But the unappropriate! women, the paramour, is destitute even of this hallowed souvenir. She bears within her no bad of immortal promise, and shuts man's hope up to his mere natural selfhood, to the groveling do lights of bodily appetite. Now, with this essential and eternal difference between marriage, or the orderly union of the

sexes, and concubinage, or their disorderly union,

it seems a very needless affront to public decora if

to institute a controversy like that indicated in

the title of the book set forth at the head of

these remarks. "Love against Marriage," to be

sure as if a commerce of the sexes regulated by or I needs necessarily excluded love, or us i rue marhood stood in a profligate abandoument to possion. We can easily conceive that in a perfeet society, where man's essential or inward divintry is reducted in all his institutions, that marriage will ther confess itself the ratification of a purely spontaneous or spiratual tin between the sexes and that every man will then find consequently in the wife of his bosom, an exhaustless ident charm. But we cannot conceive of a state of society which shall exhibit man trotting around, has an insatiate ape, after the varied gratification of his passion, that does not at the same time in firstely degrade him. Our own aspiration after a perfect society or fellowship asseng men, is at im a ated solely by the hope of its litting man out o this base bondage of his passions, by the hope of its enabling him to see in woman something beyoud the more food of his lasts, even the revelation and reflex of his own stainless im nor tality, and so shatning him out of this odies slang and slaver of personal adulation now called eve. No person can read this book, and dream of any higher divinity in man than his pas ions, or any higher nighteon ness than their an imited obedience. It seems, therefore, men hildshoess, mere imbecility, to ask public attach tion to the views it brings to the subject of Love and Marriage. It may be that Marriage is very badly administered at present, and no one is more willing-nay, earnest-to admit that fact is at its breadth than the present writer; but at the same time there is one truth held by present so ciety which will be yet found capable of rectifying ell facts, however disorderly; and this truth is the existence in man of a life infinitely higher than his passions or bis intellect, and commanding, therefore bis primary and total allegiance. When this life i realized, then we have no doubt that all lower things shall be added to us, or that the delightof passion and appetite shall be enjoyed exactly according to the organic laws of order. But, until that time comes, the less that is said o following the disine class of charm," and turn ing man over to the guidance of sensual instinct wit be. in our opinion, decidedly the best for the community. The most perfect society will be perfect simply by virtue of its men acknowledgies a bigher inspiration than woman, and its women act nowledging a higher divisity than man; and this acknowledgment will absolve both parties able from every motive to that personal abasement and debouchery, which constitutes the presnt impure life of love.

A DESCRIPTION OF THE PRESENT SYSTEM OF BANK NOTE ENGRAVING By W. L. ORRISOV. 4to, pp. 102. W. L. Ormaby, 12 Veney at.

The design of this work is to point out the facilities to counterfeiting afforded by the present system of Bank Note Engraving, and to unfold the details of a plan which shall furnish perfect security for the genuineness of a paper money circulation. According to Mr. Ornsby, while the art of Bank Note Engraving, as practiced in the United States, is more expeditious. and produces more beautiful workmanship, thun the English modes it altogether neglects the paramount consideration of protection against forgery. The inventions now employed in cograving bank-notes are the ruling machine, the geometrical lathe, the model-copying machine and the application of steel to the art of engrav ing. But, in spite of the splendor of these improvements, which are without a parallel in the history of the fine arts, they furnish the counterfriter with the principal means of accomplishing his frauds. For, in order to make use of the inventions alluded to, Bank Note Engravers are compelled to adopt a patch-work system, e-nploving separate and distinct pictures, so arranged on the note that one may be removed without defacing the other. The lettering, moreover, is distinct from the ornamental portion, and may be erased or changed at pleasure. The same dies are used many times on the same note, and also on many notes, producing such a similarity in Bank Bills as to enable the counterfeiter to make one plate answer for a multitude of forgeries. Mr. Ormsby proposes to dispense entirely with the use of dies and all mechanical contrivances and arrangements of every sort, and to cover the whole surface or the Bill with one unbroken and inseparable design with the lettering so interwoven by the hand of the artist as to form on integral part of the design. In this case, the difficulty of counterfeiting will be in proportion to the excellence and finish of the workmanship. The forger will be obliged to encounter all the difficulty in imitating a plate which was experienced by the author in its

construction. In illustrating his views, Mr. Ormsby gives a full description of the process now in use for the manufacture of bank notes, the various methods of counterfeiting, and the practical operation of the system which he proposes. The work is issued in a magnificent style of typography, and is illuserated by a variety of admirable speciment of engraving. Without being prepared to defend the plan which it sets forth, we can confidently recommend it to the examination of Bink Directors and others who have a direct concern in the purity of the currency.

"THE INSTITUTES OF ALGEBRA." by G. R. DocHARTY. (12 to. pp 275, Harper & Brot.) A comprehensive and local manual, commencing with the simplest elements of Atomirs, and advancing by eary transitions to the higher processes and for nulss of the reverse. The language of this treation is precise and chegan; the practical thurst-ations are uniformly pertherar; and the theoretical unalyses are devaloped.

GF . CICERO'S TUSCULAN DISPUTApp. 398. Harper & Bookers.) We fear in these fear pp. 393. Harper & B. days, the reading of Cicero is almost exclusively one fixed to College students. To those who are still to a behind the age as to find "aid and comfort" to the street quil good sense and flowing beauty of expression which mark the philosophical writing of the eloques. Roman, th's edition of the "Turculan Questions" of not be unwelcome. It is "... unde d on the admirable at tion of Tischer, " gose notes have been freely med. though a Variety of other sources have been conserted ir preparing the critical and explanatory portion. As a text-book for classical students, it comprises all the classical ments of utility, without any superfluous display of ora-

"HISTORY OF BOSTON," No. 1, by SAMUEL G DRAKE - Tols work is four ded on the wall known " History of Boston," by the late Dr. Snow, bet s greatly enlarged and improved by the accomplished antiquarian where name appears on the title page. It typographical elegance, with copious pictorial illustra-tions. The number before us exhibits wife research and executent judgment on the part of the Editor. We and excellent judgment of the metropolis of New Eng-are glad that the history of the metropolis of New Eng-lend has fallen into such competent has dai judging from the present specimen, the work will be a treater of sullquarian fore and curious reminiscences; shall look with interest for the appearance of the stone sive numbers. (Boston: Oliver L. Perktas.)

"KUHNER'S GRAMMAR OF THE CARRE LANGUAGE," translated from the German by Professors B B. Enwands and S H. TAYLOR. A revised edition of this standard Greek Grammar hasbeen published by D. Appleton & Co. Ton claims out form by this work are, I that it is based on a profuged and accurate knowledge of the genius and principles of the Greek larguge; 2, that the arrangemement of the ma terials is clear and satisfactory; 3, tout it has a falness and pertinence of illustration; 4, that it subjects the forms of the language to a perfect analysis, and & that every part of it is equally elaborated. An exactination of the work fully justifies these c'alms, (12 no. pp. 800)

OUR TIMES" is the title of a new monthly magazine of which we have received the free number, edited by Cona Montgomeay. It proposes to follow an independent course, discussing every topic of nathenal or social interest, on the prospert platform of liberalty, and eschesing all fanaticiem and man war. ablp, to be "an honest champlon of pure democracy." The number new leased has evidently been prepared in great harte, and does little justice to the ability of the editor. (Williams & Co.)

TE "BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL AND STATISTICAL SOCIETY," Vol 1, br 1852 -The objects of this useful Society are here so, forth, with its bye-laws and transactions do log the past year. Among the original papers presented in the Buljetin, Mr. Hopatus's Mem fron Paraguay, Mr. Living sten' Lever on South Africa, and Mr. Danest's Skeet of the Trade of the Blank Sea, are full of instruction and

TO "FIVE YEARS IN AN ENGLISH UNIVERSITY," by CHARLES ASTOR BRITTED -A new edition of this pretentl us book has been leaded by G P Painem in one volume. The corcelt and dispancy of the author are not curtailed by the reduction of drabut much of he impering pedentry is outlied, for which the reader will be duly that kful.

A new volume of " DAILY BIBLE ILLUSTRATIONS" by JOHN KITTO has been published by Robert Carter and Brothers. It is devoted to "Indah and the Prophets," and, like the preceding volume of the series, is distinguished for the popular obsessor of its litustrations, and the judicious application of the result of extensive research to religious instruction.

TT " A GREEK GRAMMAS," by Prof. J. T. CHAMPLIN, is intended to exhibit the essential principles of the language in the simplest and most gractif cal form. The author has happily succeeded in the al telement of his object. (12 no. pp. 203. D. Applets

OFHLICHLAGER'S "PRONOUNCING GERMAN DICTIONARY," (published by Welk & Wieck Philadelphia,) is a quaverient and compact manual for the use of beginners in the study of the German language, and is especially valuable as a guide to a cor rect produced alon.

BUTLER'S "ANALOGY OF RELIG ion," with a complete analysis of the argument of the work a biographical sketch of the author, contide lay some I ets not heretefore published in this o untry end a variety of original and setested notes, is ten ed by Harper & Brothers in a next coltion of 305 pages, 19mo.

ted by Professor Fasquelles, with grammatcal and idiomatical references to the New French Method of the Edver, and an explanation of the most difficult words and passages, is issued by Newman & Ivison. 12mm

THE ODD FELLOW'S MANUEL! by Rev. Asson B. Gross, presents a copious expositio of the principles and ceremonies of the Order, with a sketch of its history. It forms a valuable guide to the members of the Institution. (12mp, pp. 384, Phil.: Peck & Bilss)

"LYDIA: A WOMAN'S BOOK," by Mrs. NEWTON CROSLAND, is a reprint of a graceful Esc lish povel, remarable for its fine character-drawing, and its elevated moral tone. It contains several some of preemmon power. (12 mo. pp. 287; Ticknor, Reed

" MORRELL'S MISCELLANY," No. H .- The second nomber of this cheep popular series is got up in good style, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was intended. The selections of routi matter are judiciously made, and two or three original articles are not without merit. (A. Morrelt.)

DANIEL WEBSTER AND HIS CON TEMPOBARIES," by CHARLES W MARCH, Is a newed tion of the readable book published some time ago un der the title of "Reminiscences of Congress," (Charle Scribner. 12mo. pp. 205)

THE INDICATIONS OF THE CARA-TOR," by GEORGE TAYLOR. A second edition of the learned essay on natural theology has been issued by Charles Scribner.

Scanne, of Lawrence, Mess, committeed a spe on flar y Mor. n. a girl of fourteen years, on flar aday and Friday of lest week. Suc is an only daughter, and moderless, and housekeeper to her father and three bothers, who work in the Bay State wills, in the worder. For some time she has been in the habt of carrying their mesis to them. To do this, she has to pass for a one distance through a piece of woods between her feshers house and Lawrence at bridge. Into those words the was dragged by Scannel, on her return from the affine Thursday. Her screens attracted the attraction of some small boys who happened to be in a neighboring house, who came there, whereopen Scannel loft her and pursued them. She then, much exhaused, rans first them, having driven away tone. Scannel, in the mesh time, having driven away to boys, pursued and some hard three pursues, and, in spite of her strongless scennel, in the mesh, and three her dawn and does but to be pursue, and, in spite of her strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless compilished the color at the same along the strongless control and the color and the same and the s A scoundrel by the name of Peter into the number, and, in spite of her struggles we make the number, and, in spite of her struggles we make the listence if she made the facts known. He than left set and the boys, baving returned, with two women, she and the boys, baving returned, with two women, she and the boys, baving returned, with two women, she and the case by their sides. they met and communicated the case, by their delicate to do me of them to go for an officer. From start prehencies, or some other cause, the warrant falled be braued that high the Associal as his recovered subsets strength, with the aid of the boys she made the strength, who the aid of the boys she made to her way home. There being no female in the aids of the boys she made to her falled. On her return, scannel, who had contacted start, on her return, scannel, who had contacted start, spain caught ber, and, i reing her into a re-treeped from a country of the day or evious as language of the day or evious as language re-trip her lif abe divalged the matter. Some six respected home, a boy way sent for her father, sad since and fear red from her the tojary which had been in the far of from her the tojary which had been in the far of the father, and sad see and bear of from her the tojary which had been in the father of from her the tojary which had been in the father of they met and communicated ton come, by she told one of them to go for an officer. the preliminary examination commonsed at the feat four tro m, before Jungs Stevens. The best are the girl is clear, straight forward and exolute, and gent is clear, straight forward and exolute, and gent with becoming modern. The prisoner, who is not twenty two years of any, appeared to ally under creates indifferent. By an act of the last Legislate is practly of death for the crime is charged to improve ment for life.